Fast & Easy

The Perfect Formula to Speak Real English!

KOE

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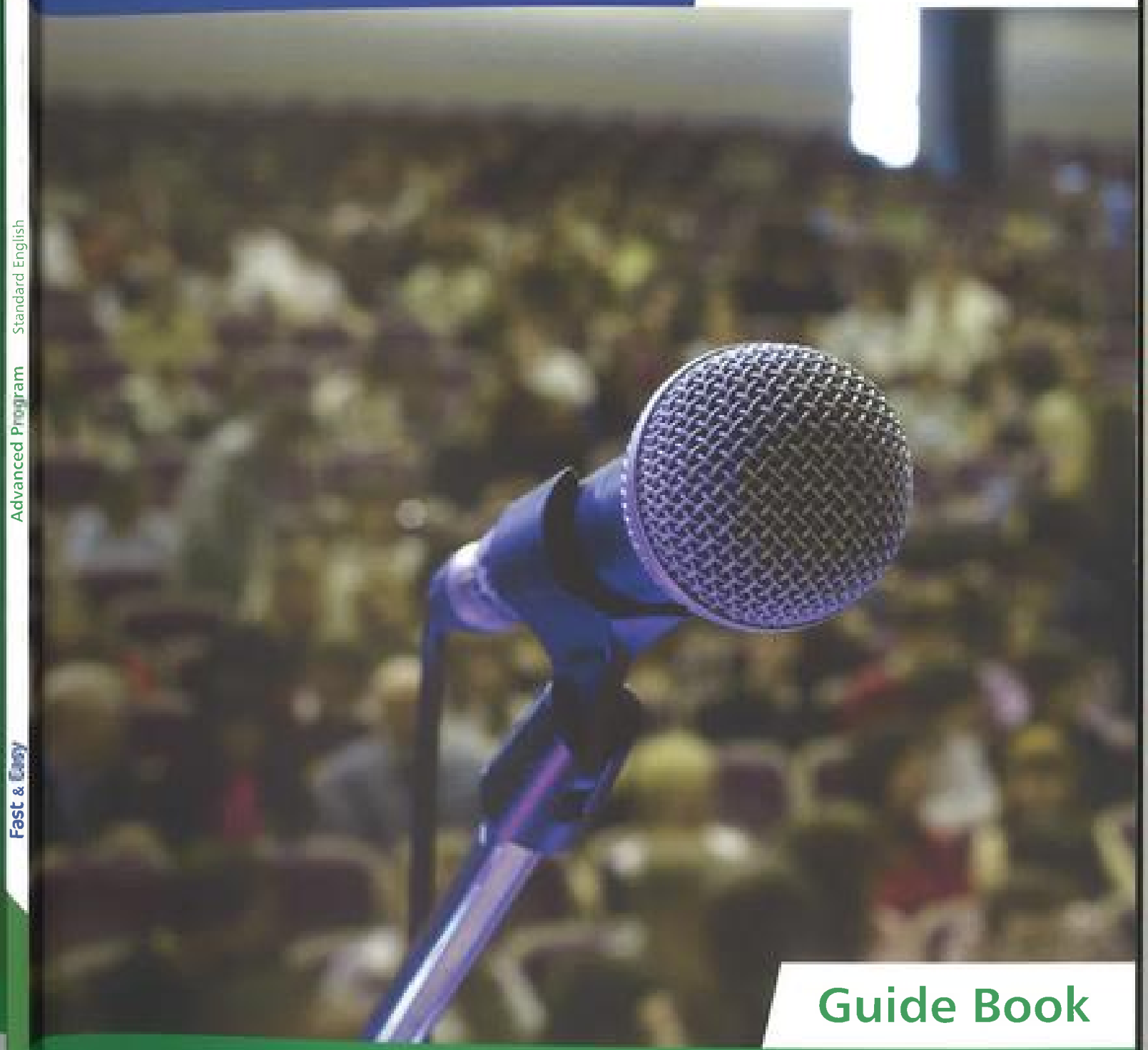

Guide Book

Advanced Program

Standard English

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PREFACE

The Advanced Program of the Fast & Easy English Language Learning Series has been designed to help you apply the knowledge and skills that you have acquired with the Basic and Intermediate Programs, as the very same Basic Constructions that you worked with, have come together to allow you to put them into practice in order to become a fluent speaker of English as a Foreign Language.

The main objective of this Program is to get you to achieve a level of "Standard English," which will allow you to communicate freely in an English-speaking environment. The learning process that you have gone through, starting with the introduction of the Fast & Easy method in our Basic Program, which detailed the elements of the "Perfect Formula" for you (i.e., FP + PB + PA + Obj); continuing with the Intermediate Program, which allowed you to combine the previously learned elements with the newly introduced ones, so that you could reach this point and start putting into practice everything that has been obtained in the form of your true knowledge of English.

INTRODUCTION

Hello. Welcome to the Advanced Program of the Fast & Easy English Language Learning Series. KOE Corporation has prepared this Advanced Program based on common daily experiences, such as going to a restaurant, being at an airport, visiting a hospital, and some other related situations. The Fast & Easy Learning Series is designed to help and assist you in your personal experiences, as you try to communicate in real life English. It is our sincere desire that you grow in English, and are enriched by this material.

KOE Corporation's Advanced Program is a comprehensible work that follows, complements, and allows you to put in practice the contents of the Basic and Intermediate Programs that you have previously checked.

The structure of the Program has been formulated in order for you to enhance your command over the English language, as you expand your vocabulary, while at the same time increase your proficiency to create Basic Constructions, which will lead you to become a more assertive user of the language.

The Advanced Program provides you, in an enlightening way, with the tools that you will need in order to apply the skills that you have acquired, as the level of difficulty grows higher and higher, and you become a more accomplished English communicator.

Without further ado, we welcome you to our Advanced Program, and hope that you find it an enjoyable and practical experience that will open new horizons in this new English-speaking phase that you have begun in your life as a new bilingual citizen of the world.

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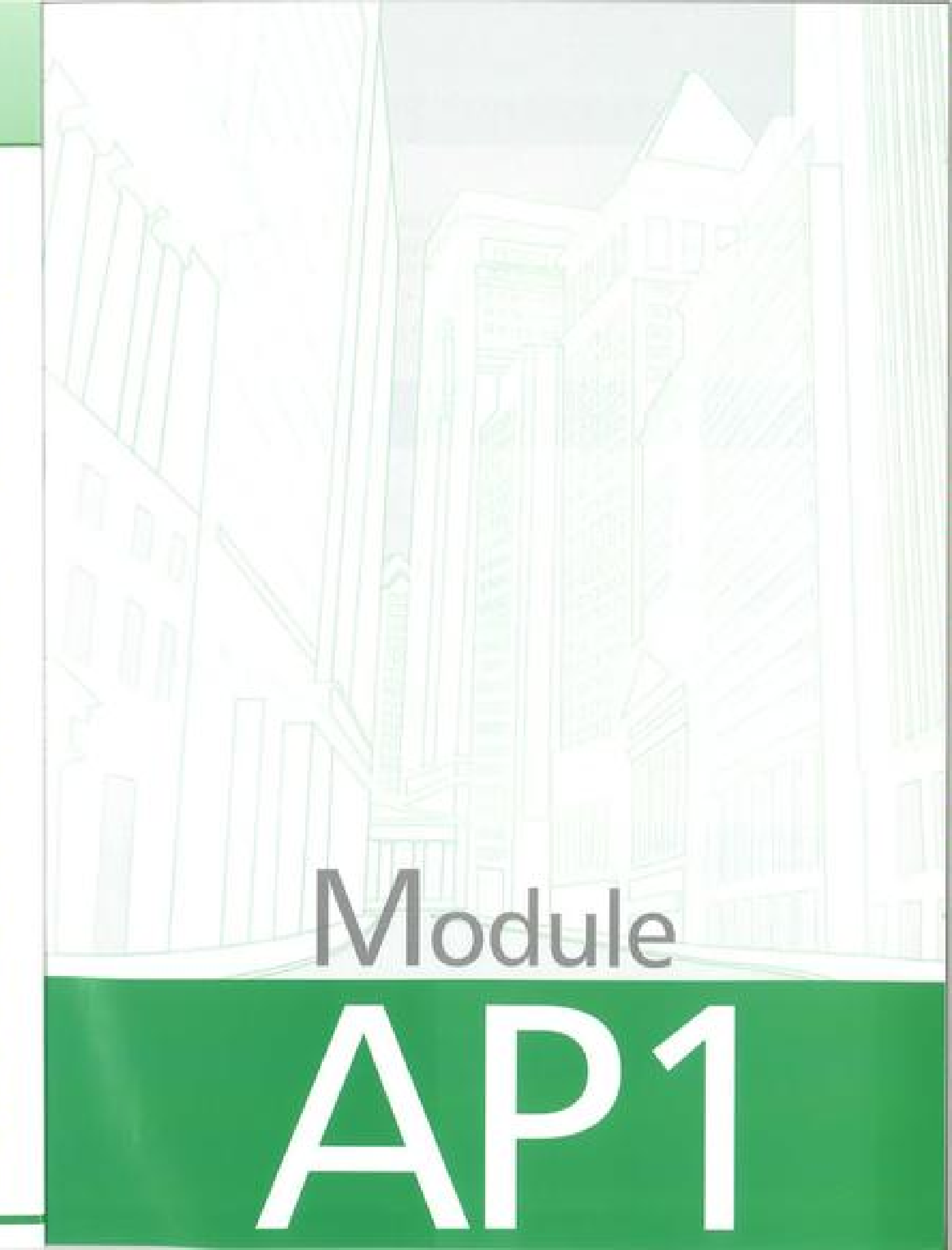


Module AP1

Express:
Harry married Sally after having a long friendship

Phase 1

In order to use an Action Word (AW) or a Basic Word (BW) after an Indicator (Ind), you must use the Object of Action (Obj/Act). It is formed by adding "ing" at the end of the Action Word or Basic Word that comes right after the Indicator.

I will call you after arriving at the office.

A

Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj/Act + Poss/Qua + Obj
She returned home after visiting her grandmother.

She	should	punish	him	for	writing	on the walls.
He	has	congratulated	me	for	voting	in the elections.
You	must	stop	them	from	smoking	in the room.
They	had	talked	me	into	traveling	to the U.S.

Remember

You always need to use the Object of Action (Obj/Act) after an Indicator (Ind) since there are no exceptions. The most common Indicators that you can use for this type of Constructions are:

"before", "after", "for", "in", "with", "without", "about", "at", "of", "on", "by".

You can also use the Object of Action after words such as "when" to reduce a Complementary Construction (CC).

Example with Complementary Construction:
We will dance when we arrive **at the party.**

Reduced form with Obj/Act:

PF + BW + AW + CC + Obj/Act + Ind/P
We will dance when arriving at the party.

Express:
Harry married Sally after having a long friendship

Phase 1

Let's see some examples of Object of Action after an Indicator with different Constructions.

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

Quan/Ind + Obj + AW + Ind + Obj/Act + Qua + Obj
Most people believe in keeping long term relationships.

B Construction B Negative Construction

Obj + and + Obj + BW + not + Aux/W + Obj + Ind + Obj/Act + Act/Qua + Qua
Men and women cannot be friends without getting romantically involved.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

BW + PF + AW + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj + Ind + Obj/Act + Obj/F + Obj?
Would you dare to keep contact with a person after causing him/her heartbreak?

Signal + PF + AW + AW + Ind/F + Ind + Obj/Act + IE + Obj/F?
Do you dare to marry someone without being in love with him/her?

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + BW + PF + AW + Ind + Obj/Act + CC ?
How would you feel about knowing that your best friend fell for you?

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Signal + PF + AW + Ind + Obj/Act + Obj/F?
Then, how do you feel after ending it?

-Do you feel joy after ending a long term relationship?
-No, I don't feel joy after ending a long term relationship.
-Then, how do you feel after ending it?
-I feel plenty of heartache and heartbreak after ending a long term relationship.

The Readers' Corner

Old Friends' Meeting

Relationships between men and women have always been a matter of confusion for members of both genders. With the passing of time, a relationship can bring us a lot of joy, glee, and laughter, but it can also be the cause for plenty of heartache, heartbreak, and tears. Now, when talking about platonic friendships between men and women, there's one film that tells us all we need to know about this particular type of relationship. The movie is director Rob Reiner's ode to male and female friendship, properly named "When Harry Met Sally". The movie stars Billy Crystal as Harry Burns in a role that marked his transition from TV star, to movies' leading man, and Meg Ryan as Sally Albright, in a role that gave her the title of "Queen of the Romantic Comedies." The film, which premiered back in 1989, had as its main theme the fact that men and women cannot be friends without getting romantically involved. The characters kept meeting at unexpected times and in unexpected places, until they became friends, and finally fell in love with each other, after holding a platonic relationship for over ten years. The theme is so explicit in the film that the character played by Crystal even speaks about the fact that men and women can't be legitimate friends, as shown in the line that follows: "What I'm saying is - and this is not a come-on in any way, shape or form - that men and women can't be friends because the sex part always gets in the way." Now, whether Harry is right or not, that's not for us to decide, but what we can dare to say is that the theory that states that platonic friendships between men and women cannot exist, has become solidified by failed wannabe friendships between both genders all over the world. But as every theory has its detractors, there are enough people who have been able to establish and keep such platonic friendships. After discussing this matter, it is possible to conclude that the question that people have wondered about for a very long time, and still wonder about to this day, will probably remain the same for generations to come, as folks will continue to ask themselves: "Can men and women really be just friends?"

New Words and Elements

Phase 1

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Qua Quantifier

platonic a platonic relationship or emotion is affectionate, but not romantic.
unexpected coming without warning; surprising.
legitimate authentic; genuine.
wannabe when something or someone pretends to be something, which is not.

AW Action Word

to star to play the leading role in a theatrical or film production.
to premiere when a movie, play or any other type of entertainment has its first public performance or appearance.
to be involved to be in a close relationship with someone.
to dare to have the courage to do something.
to establish to start something that will continue for a long time.
to wonder to think or speculate curiously.
to remain to continue in the same state.

Act/Qua Action Qualifier

properly correctly or in a right way.

Obj Object

the relationship an emotional or other connection between people.
the gender the condition of being female or male; sex.
the joy a state of happiness or felicity.
the glee happiness, excitement or pleasure.
the laughter the act or sound of laughing.
the heartache feeling of great sadness.
the heartbreak feeling of great sadness or disappointment.
the tears drops of salty liquid, which flow from the eye, as a result of strong emotion, specially unhappiness, or pain.
the friendship when two or more people are friends.
the type a thing that has the features of a group or class.
the ode a work of art about a particular person or subject, that can be taken as a tribute to them.
the transition passage from one form, state, style, or place to another.
the leading man the actor who has the most important part in a play or film.
the queen a woman, or something personified as a woman, that is foremost or important in any respect: a movie queen; a beauty queen.
the characters people who act in a film or play.
the shape the form of something.
the folks a group of people or people in general.

IE Idiomatic Expression

a come-on a remark that shows someone that you are romantically interested in them.

in the way when something or someone obstructs, prevents or stops from taking place or happening.

Obj/F Object Form

each other used to show that each person in a group of two or more people does something to the other(s).

Structure Practice

Now practice the Object of Action after an Indicator with the following conversation:

Why are you worried about seeing her again?

Are you interested in going to see the movie premiere?

No, I'm not really interested in going to see it. I have a good reason for not being there.

What is the reason you have for not being there?

Mary, my ex-girlfriend, is thinking in attending the premiere too. So, I am not very excited about bumping into her.

Why are you worried about seeing her again?

Because she insisted on getting engaged to me and I don't dream of getting married yet. So, I just don't feel like seeing her.

You should talk to her about having a good friendship.

I don't think men and women can keep a friendship after having a romantic relationship.

Well, you ought to think of having a platonic friendship with her.

I don't believe in establishing a relationship with her where the romantic part is always going to get in the way.

She might not be very happy about seeing you after all.

That is because I think I'm not good at keeping a relationship without causing heartache to the other person.

And I think you should go and apologize for hurting her and being the cause of all those tears, instead of staying here behaving like a heartbreaker wannabe.

OK, I'll go, but before, I must think of preparing myself for the unexpected.

I wonder how she didn't get tired of being involved with you.

Phase 2

Express:
It's so hard for Pop Stars to keep such a big lifestyle

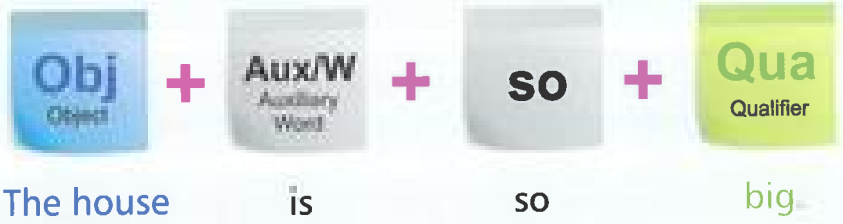
In this Phase we will see how to make a Qualifier or an Action Qualifier more emphatic in a Construction. To do so, we use the words "so" before the Qualifier or Action Qualifier you want to become stronger and "such" before Qualifiers and Objects.

I have such a good job.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

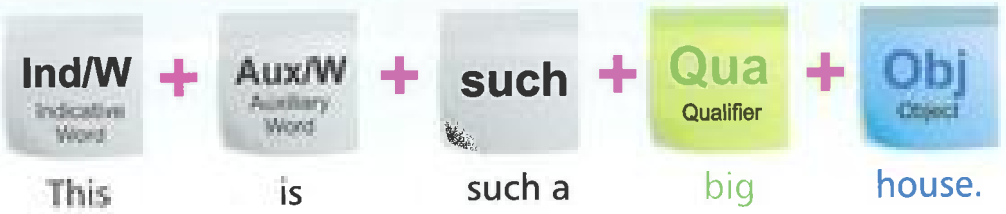
PF + **Aux/W** + **so** + Qua

She is so pretty.



PF + **Aux/W** + **such** + Qua + Obj

She is such a good artist.



Remember

You can use "so" with a Qualifier or an Action Qualifier. You can use "such" with any singular or plural Object (and a Qualifier).

So	You use it before the Qualifiers or the Action Qualifiers	PF + Aux/W + So + Qua It's so hot! PF + AW + So + Act/Qua You drive so quickly!
Such	You use it before a Qualifier + Object.	PF+ Aux/W + Such + Qua + Obj It's such a nice day! PF + Aux/W + Such + Qua + Obj They're such good teachers!

With "much/many"+"Object" use "so."

PF + BW + AW + So + Quan/Ind + Obj
I can see so many people.

PF + BW + So + Quan/Ind + Obj
He has so much money.

You use "so/such... that" to express consequence.

Obj +Aux/W + So + Qua + CC
The weather was so good that everybody ate outside.

PF+ Aux/W + Such + Qua + Obj + CC
It is such a good movie that I want to see it soon.

Let's practice the use of "so" and "such" in different Constructions.

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

Obj + AW + Poss/Qua + Obj+ so + Act/Qua + CC
Pop Stars live their lives so carelessly that sometimes they make a lot of mistakes.

There are so many benefits for people who are aspiring "Pop Stars".

Making music is such a good business that you can become rich so quickly.

B Construction B Negative Construction

PF + Aux/W + not + such + Qua + Obj + AW+ so + Quan/Ind + Ind + Obj
It is not such a good idea to receive so much attention from the media.

Achieving "Pop Star" status is not so easy to do these days.

That is not such a famous "Pop Star" because she doesn't have so many fans.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

BW + Obj + BW+ such + Qua + Obj + AW + Obj + Act/Qua
Should Pop Stars have such a big entourage to keep the media away?
No, they shouldn't have it to keep the media away.

Express:
It's so hard for Pop Stars to keep such a big lifestyle

Phase 2

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + BW + Obj + BW + such + Qua + Obj + Ind ?
Then, what should Pop Stars have such a big entourage for?

They should have it to be so far from people that they can be safe from robbers and kidnappers.

The Readers' Corner

Pop Star

Achieving "Pop Star" status may very well be a two-way street, since it could either work for you or against you. The benefits are obvious: instant fame, fortune, abundance and even opulence, as well as stardom, renown and popularity. Everybody would know your name and would always be expecting to see you arrive; people couldn't get enough information on your private life, and everything about you would be of public interest.

All the things we have mentioned are part of what the "Pop Star" lifestyle brings, but at the same time, they also comprise part of the negative things that come with such an interesting way of life. To begin with, when you have so much money, you must have an entourage that goes with you everywhere in order to keep the fans or even robbers and kidnappers, at a safe distance from you. To continue, basically everything you do - good or bad - will surely appear in the tabloids (and they are mostly so interested in the negative stuff, that you will feel that they keep an eye on you everywhere you go,) as the media will blow out of proportion every little mistake you might make. All aspects of your daily routine, from your love life, to your finances, to your family life, will be made of public knowledge, and the worst thing is that there's nothing you can do about it. Why? It's simple: The media just satisfies the demand that people have for information about their "Pop Stars." Those fans that crave for more information about you and pay to see your pictures in magazines, are the same people that bought your records, DVD's, concert tickets and helped you achieve multi-platinum sales, putting you in that privileged position where you find yourself today. In a way, they own you. You owe them everything. Sometimes "Pop Stars" become annoyed by all the attention and publicity they get, but they must realize that, by doing so, they are only biting the hand that feeds them.

That's why every aspiring "Pop Star" should make a choice on either enjoying the lifestyles of the rich and famous in the public eye, and spend their whole life under a microscope, or having the freedom to go anywhere without people bothering them and being able to live a normal life without the hassles of being famous.

New Words and Elements

Phase 2

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Qua Qualifier

daily happening or done every day.
aspiring somebody that desires recognition.

Act/Qua Action Qualifier

basically in a basic way; fundamentally or essentially.
surely with confidence, without a doubt.
just only or merely.

AW Action Word

to achieve to bring to a successful end.
to crave to have an intense desire for something.
to bother to disturb or anger somebody.

Ind Indicator

against in opposition to; contrary to.

Obj Object

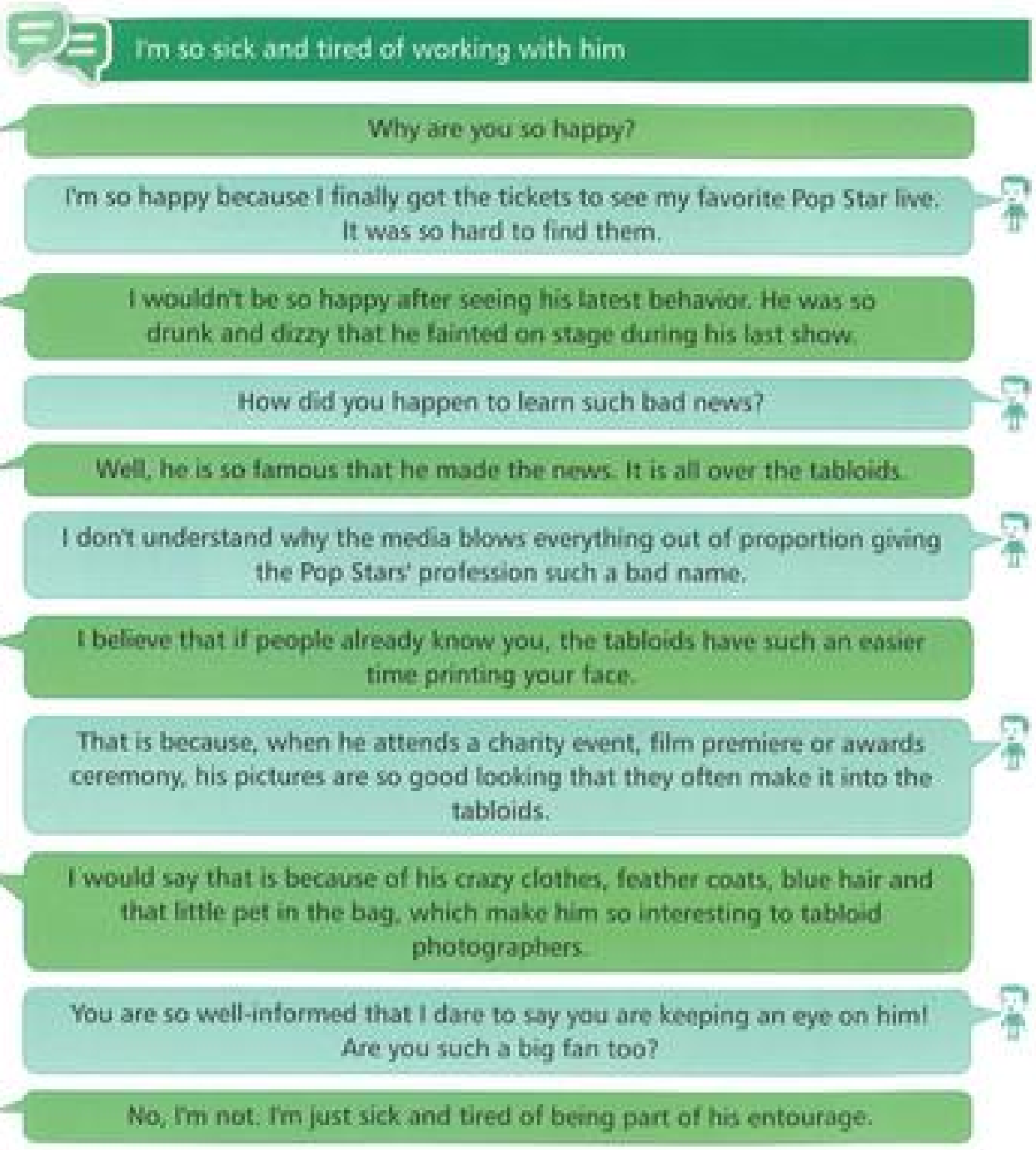
the benefit something that is advantageous or good.
the stardom the world or class of professional stars.
the renown distinction, reputation.
the lifestyle a way of life or style of living that reflects the attitudes and values of a person or group.
the entourage a group of attendants or people that follow a person or a group.
the kidnapper someone who takes or detains a victim.
the media newspapers, magazines, radio and television considered as a group.
the finances the management of money.
the sales the exchange of goods or services for an amount of money or its equivalent.
the microscope a device that uses lenses to make small objects appear bigger.
the freedom the condition or right to do, say, think, etc., whatever you want to with no controls or limitation.
the hassle a situation that causes difficulties or problems.
the tabloids newspapers of small format that give us the news in condensed form, usually with illustrated, often sensational material.

IE Idiomatic Expression

blow out of proportion that a particular event or problem has been treated or taken far too seriously.
bite the hand that feeds somebody/thing to b ungrateful to the person or entity from who/whom we have received something good.
keep an eye on somebody/thing to watch over attentively.

Structure Practice

Now practice "so" and "such" with the following conversation:



Phase 3

Express:
We need to think about where to get away

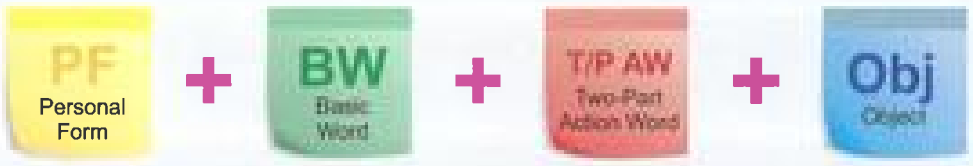
In this Phase, we will see how Action Words (AW) can be combined with Indicators (Ind to create new actions. These Action Words with Indicators are the Two-Part Actio Words. Example: "We must finish off the work." In this example the AW "to finish" i combined with the Indicator "off" to express: "We must finish the work completely."

I need to look up the word.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + BW + T/P AW + Obj

They should have filled up the gas tank.



He	has	to fill in	the form.
She	should	try on	the dress.
They	have	tried out	the new medicine.
I	need	to look up	the word.

Remember

The Two-Part Action Words consist of an Action Word (AW) and an Indicator (Ind). Both words may have different meanings, but put together they express a new one.

Example:
AW "to look" + Indicator (up) = T/P AW to look up (buscar)

Note that the meaning of the two separate words is different from the one they express when they are together; this is why we shouldn't take the content of the Two-Part Action Words literally.
You can combine some Action Words with more than one Indicator.

Example:
AW "to look" + Indicator "out" = "to look out" (tener cuidado)
PF + BW + T/P AW + CC
They need to look out when they cross the street.

The following is a small Two-Part Action Word list made of the Action Words and the Indicators that you can use to make all kinds of Constructions.

to break up	a division, dispersal, or disintegration of a personal or business relationship.
to break down	to stop functioning.
to get away	to go on or take vacations.
to fill in	to add information to a form.
to fill out	to complete a form by adding required information.
to fill up	to its full capacity.
to finish off	to finish a task completely.
to leave out	to forget, omit.
to try out	to use a machine to determine how well it works/to try to win a place on a team.
to try on	to wear something briefly to check its fit, how it looks, etc.
to turn on	to start by turning a handle or switch/to interest very much; to excite.
to turn off	to stop the operation of a machine or device /to affect with boredom or dislike.
to wear out	to wear something/to become exhausted.
to work out	to build muscles, body tone, etc./to solve a problem/to resolve a difficult situation.
to find out	to discover or confirm the truth of something.

Now let's practice the use of Two-Part Action Words (T/P AW) with different constructions.

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

CC + Obj/Act + T/P AW + Ind + Obj + PF + Aux/W + BW + AW
When planning to get away with the family it is necessary to compromise.

B Construction B Negative Construction

PF + Signal + not + T/P AW + Qua + Obj + if + PF + BW + AW+ Obj + Ind/P
You don't have to fill in any forms if you want to visit a site in your own country.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

BW + Obj/Act+ Ind + Qua+ Obj + Qua + Obj + T/P AW?
Would traveling to the same destination every year turn you on?
No, traveling to the same destination every year wouldn't turn me on at all.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + PI + Signal + PF + T/P AW + Obj/Act + Qua + Obj + Ind/P
Then, what do you think about visiting the same site on vacation?
I think that would turn me off in my opinion.

Express:

We need to think about where to get away

Phase 3

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + BW + PF + AW + if + PF + T/P AW + Obj + Obj/Act + Qua + Obj + Ind/P

What might you do if you leave out the option of visiting the same place on vacation?

I might find out information about a different place.

Planning a Getaway

Going on vacation has become a subject for debate in most American homes. In some parts of the United States, it is of huge importance for some families to get away but, since there are too many options to choose from, it is not always easy to get acquainted with all the different sites that their country offers them. Some of the choices Americans can enjoy are, among others, the awesome roller coaster rides in Disneyland and Disney World; the magic of the Grand Canyon in Colorado; the magnificence of the Niagara Falls in New York and Ontario, Canada; the perfect organization of the San Diego Zoo or the classical environment of Chicago's Wrigley Field.

It seems like every member of the family wants to do something different on their vacation, opposing the expectations that the rest of them might have. In some cases, families occasionally take longer deciding the destination for their next vacation, than what they take visiting the chosen place itself. Then, regretfully and, as a last resort, they end up visiting the same site they had gone to the previous year. The key is to compromise and try to do something different every year in order to have everyone happy and willing to sign up for something that may not be their cup of tea.

Hopefully, those families will solve such problems by the time they decide to run off to places like the beautiful beaches of Cancun, Mexico; the marvelous Panama Canal, in Panama City; the frozen San Rafael Lagoon, in Chile; the enchantment of the Malecon 2000 in Guayaquil, Ecuador; the unbelievable Salt Cathedral, in Colombia; and the amazing Leap of the Angel, in Venezuela. Anyway, vacation time will always be controversial but, like many other family things, it will also be enjoyable as long as the family is together.

New Words and Elements

Phase 3

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj

the subject motive or cause for something.
the debate a deliberation or formal discussion.
the option an alternative chosen from a set of possibilities.
the site place or area in which something is located.
the choice an alternative option or selection.
the magnificence something of grand and impressive beauty.
the environment the surroundings; the indoor or outdoor settings around something.
the expectation the feeling or belief that something will or should happen.
the destination the place to which a person or thing goes, specially for a trip.
the enchantment a feeling of great liking for someone or something.
the leap an abrupt, large jump.
the roller coaster an exciting entertainment in an amusement park, which is like a fast train that goes up and down very steep slopes and around very sudden bends.

AW

to seem to appear to be true or probable.
to oppose to act against someone or something else.
to compromise to agree to do something after an exposition of differences.
to solve to find an answer or explanation for something.

T/P AW

to sign up to agree to become involved with an organization or group.
to run off to leave quickly; to depart.
to get away to leave or go away, specially for a trip.

Act/Qua

occasionally not very often; from time to time.
regretfully with a feeling of sadness about something wrong or about a mistake.
hopefully something waited with hope or in a hopeful way.
anyway in any case.

Qua

huge very big; enormous.
awesome something that inspires admiration; something amazing.
frozen congealed by cold; turned into ice.
unbelievable hard to believe; incredible.
amazing something that causes a big surprise.
controversial something that is debatable or that provokes discussion.
previous happening or existing before the one mentioned.
marvelous extremely good.

IE

as a last resort if all the other methods fail.
not their cup of tea if someone or something is not your cup of tea, they are not the type of thing or person that you like.

Structure Practice

Now practice the Two-Part Action Word (T/P AW) with the following conversation:

Check out the car before getting away

Have you already worked out where to get away with your family this summer break?

Not yet. We haven't found out what the most appropriate travel destination is. We've had to leave out some options because they cost a pretty penny.

Well, if you really want to check out from the daily grind and check into a getaway spot with your family, we could work out something.

If getting out to a far spot works against what we can afford in time and money, we might end up going to a beach closer to home as a last resort.

What I mean is, I can lend you my brand new car, so you can try it out by getting away with your family.

That's such an awesome idea! That will solve the hassles of my getaway. You should sign up and come along on the trip.

I must regretfully turn down your invitation. I'm not going to have vacations anytime soon.

Hopefully you can take off for the beach with us next time.

Sure thing. So have a nice trip and don't forget to check out the car and fill up the tank before running off.

I surely will. Dealing with car problems when it breaks down on a road trip vacation with the family is not really my cup of tea.

Phase 4

Express:
Photography is definitely what I eventually want to study

In this Phase, we will practice the use of some Action Qualifiers in the middle of Construction to talk about how Actions happen or how often we do them. We call them the Mid-Action Qualifiers (Mid/Act/Qua). Example:"I frequently eat lunch at home." I this Construction,"frequently" is the Mid-Action Qualifier.

I frequently eat lunch at home.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + Mid/Act/Qua + AW + Qua/Act + Obj + Time/Ind

We will probably talk to the arguing man tomorrow.

PF Personal Form	+	Mid-Action Qualifier	+	AW Action Word	+	Poss/Qua Possessive Qualifier	+	Obj Object
He		occasionally		irons		his		shirts.
We		frequently		visit		our		family.
They		finally		finished		their		homework.
I		always		drive		my		car.

Remember

Some Action Qualifiers are called Mid-Action Qualifiers because they are commonly placed in the middle of a Construction. The position of the Mid-Action Qualifiers in a Construction may vary.

Example:

1. "She always comes on time." = The Mid/Act/Qua generally goes before the only or the main Action Word, or before the Basic Words that require the "to" form (want, wish, need, etc.) in a Construction.

2. "She is always on time." = The Mid/Act/Qua goes after the Auxiliary Word (is, are, am) in a Construction.

3. "She will always come on time."= The Mid/Act/Qua goes after the Basic Words that don't take the "to" form: (can, must, will, would, etc.) in a Construction.

Here are some common Mid-Action Qualifiers:

already /	ya	basically /	básicamente
occasionally /	ocasionalmente	usually /	usualmente
probably /	probablemente	sometimes /	algunas veces
frequently /	frecuentemente	seldom /	rara vez
finally /	finalmente	never /	nunca
definitely /	definitivamente	eventually /	finalmente/ eventualmente
always /	siempre		

Let's practice the use of Mid-Action Qualifiers (Mid/Act/Qua) with different constructions.

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + Mid/Act/Qua + AW + Qua + Obj
Photography has definitely become a mainstream phenomenon.

B Construction B Negative Construction

Obj + Mid/Act/Qua + Signal + not + BW + AW + Ind + Ref/F + Ind/P
People sometimes don't like to share photographs of themselves on the Internet.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Aux/W + Obj + Mid/Act/Qua + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj + Ind + Qua + Obj
Is photography basically considered a hobby for people in the last decade?

No, photography is definitely not only considered a hobby for people.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then, + IW + Aux/W + Obj + AW + Ind + Qua + Obj ?
Then, how is photography considered in the last decade?
It is frequently considered also as a craft, a profession and an art.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction - General Question

IW + Signal + Qua + Obj + Mid/Act/Qua + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj/F + CC
Why do amateur photographers usually take cameras with them when they go on a trip?

Express:
Photography is definitely what I eventually want to study

Phase 4

Amateurs usually take them when they go on a trip because they definitely love to keep memories of favorite times, capture special moments, or simply as a source of entertainment.

The Readers' Corner

Picture This

One of the most frequently used clichés of the last decade is: "A picture is worth more than a thousand words." This may be the case, but there is a tendency to believe that the art of photography is a modern one. It is, if you compare it with more ancient ones (e.g., writing, painting, sculpting, etc.), but there is much more to photography than meets the eye. Few people know what the word photography means. It comes from the Greek words: "light" and "writing," and it was first used by German astronomer Johann Von Meadler in 1839. Since then, it has been impossible to talk about photography without using the word "camera." The "camera" was called "camera obscura," which means "dark chamber" (a small hole in the wall, inside a dark room, allowed an image from outside to be projected into the room upside down.)

Things have evolved a lot in the photography business since the camera was invented. Today, professional photographers can make a very good living out of their craft, become specialized in several fields, and even acquire a certain degree of notoriety. Even the most inexperienced amateurs can take very good pictures, share, develop, print, and modify them in their own computers. There should be no doubt that photography is an important part of our lives and, with the popularity of digital cameras, it will become a more mainstream phenomenon.

New Words and Elements

Phase 4

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the cliché anything that has become very common through overuse.
the decade a period of ten years.
the case a situation; circumstance.
the tendency an inclination, bent, or predisposition to something.
the craft an art, trade, or occupation requiring special skill.
the field an area of activity or interest within a particular business or profession.
the business an occupation, profession or trade.
the phenomenon something that is impressive or extraordinary.
the amateur a person who takes part in an activity for pleasure.
the doubt a feeling of uncertainty about the truth or reality.
the notoriety the state of being famous for doing something, especially something immoral or bad.
the degree an amount or level of something.
the hole an empty space or opening in an object.

AW Action Word

to mean to signify something; give a signification.
to allow to let (someone) do something or let (something) happen; to permit.
to project to cause (a picture or light) to appear on a surface.
to specialize to follow some special line of study, work, etc.
to develop to transform an image visible on exposed film.
to modify to change the form or qualities of something.
to evolve to change or develop gradually.
to acquire to get or learn something through experience.
to share to divide or use (something) with others.

Qua Qualifier

modern describes something that is recent or of present time.
ancient something or someone very old.
mainstream belonging to or characteristic of a principal, dominant, or widely accepted group, movement, style, etc.
inexperienced a person that has a lack of practice in a particular activity.
upside down having the part, which is usually at the top turned to be at the bottom.
without with absence of something.

IE Idiomatic Expression

a picture is worth more than a thousand words if someone is talking too much or saying too many words, this expression is used to illustrate that speaking less is better.

more than meets the eye used to express that someone or something has a hidden significance that is greater than its first impression.

T/Ind Time Indicator

since from a particular time in the past until a later time.

Structure Practice

Now practice the Mid-Action Qualifiers (Mid/Act/Qua) with the following conversation:

I definitely want to be a wedding photographer

Have you finally decided to start a photography business?

Yes, I am certainly going to start it out, but I am definitely a bit inexperienced in the field and I don't know how to do it.

Starting a photography business always comes with some planning.

I don't really know what you exactly mean by planning.

One important part of that planning is what kind of photography you should specialize in. Have you already thought about it?

I have never thought about it. I mean, I always believed that being a photographer and living out of that craft was basically a matter of knowing how to use the camera.

That's probably what most amateur photographers think, and that's unfortunately a tendency.

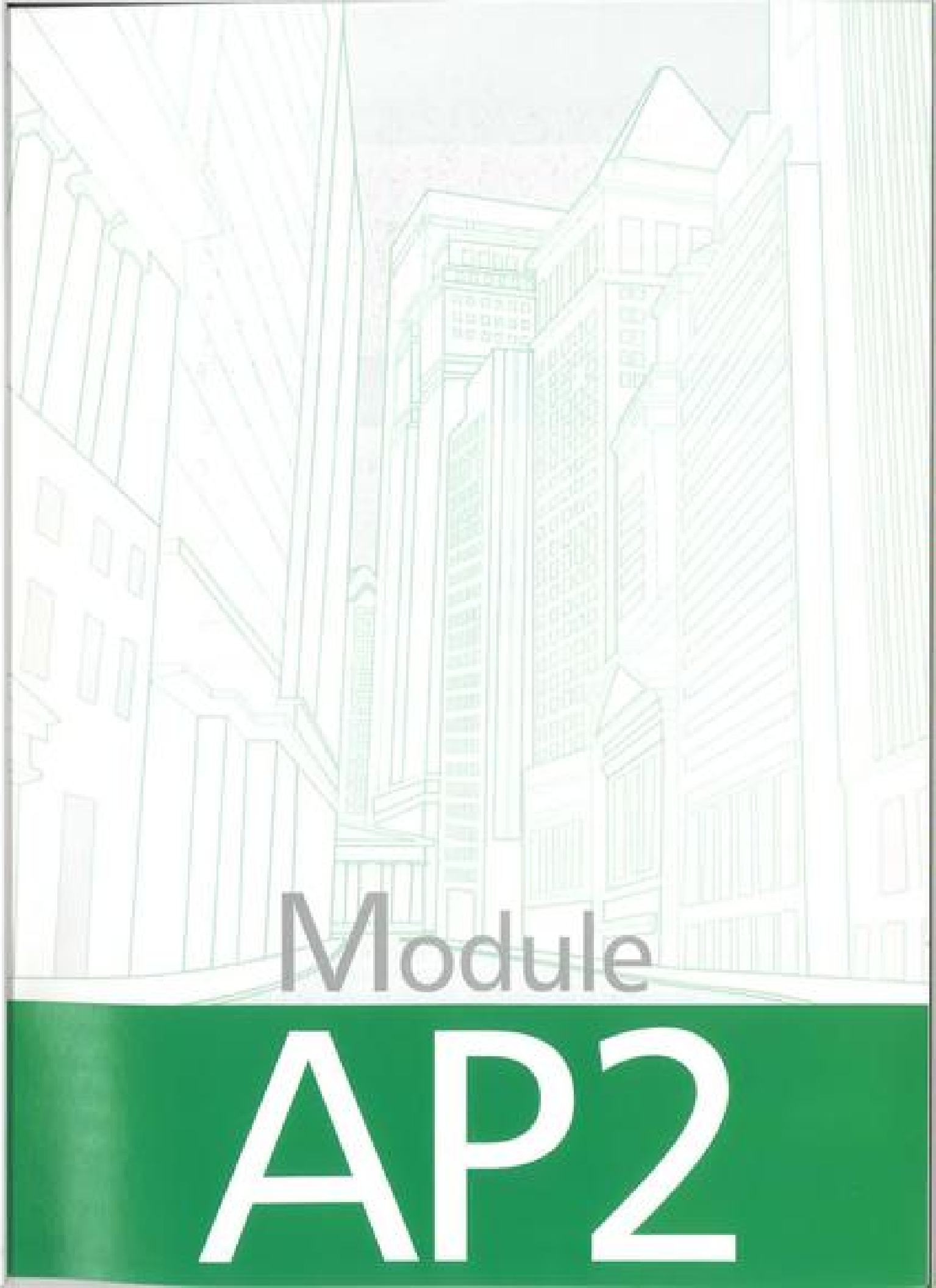
Then, what is that knowledge I basically need to acquire?

You should certainly specialize in any field of photography: newspaper photography, advertising photography, wedding photography or landscape photography.

I had absolutely left out that aspect. I'll eventually choose to be a wedding photographer. What about the "dark chamber"?

With modern technology in the form of digital cameras, you don't even have the need for a dark room. You only need to have a personal computer and a photo-editing program.

Really? There's is definitely more to photography than meets the eye.



Module AP2

Express:
Although air traveling is safe, it's the most unstable business

Phase 5

In this Phase we will see how to express contrast of ideas in a Construction. The words that help you express contrast in a Construction are the Contrast Words (CW), and one of the most common is "but".

I watched the movie but I didn't like it.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + Aux/W + BW + AW + CW + PF + Aux/W + Qua
I'm going to work, although it's late.

He will play baseball despite the rain.

Remember

Contrasting happens when you want to explain that two or more ideas you say are different, or when you oppose them.

Example:
PF + BW + AW + Obj + CW + PF + Signal + not + BW + Obj
I want to buy a car, but I don't have money.

You will find the use of the Contrast Words in the list below. Practice using them in different Constructions.

Contrast Words

- But: it comes between two Constructions you want to contrast: I had money, but I didn't buy the car.
- Although: you can use it at the beginning or between the Constructions: Although I had money, I didn't buy the car.
- In spite of/despite: they are the same. You use them before an Object or an Object of Action (Obj/Act) at the beginning or in the middle: I didn't buy the car despite having money. - In spite of having money, I didn't buy the car.
- However/nevertheless: they express contrast in a more formal way: I had money; however, I didn't buy the car.
- Yet: it emphasizes the contrast in relation to what you have already said: I didn't have money, yet I bought the car.

Express:
Although air traveling is safe, it's the most unstable business

Let's practice the use of Contrast Words (CW) with different constructions.

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + AW + Ind +Qua + Obj + CW + PF + Aux/W + Qua
You can fly under severe weather conditions, however it is dangerous.

B Construction B Negative Construction

PF + Aux/W+ Qua + er + AW + Ind + Obj + CW + PF + Aux/W + not + Qua
It is faster to travel by plane, although it is not cheap.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Signal + PF + AW + Qua + Ind + Obj + CW + Obj/F + Obj/Act + BW + Ind +Obj
Do you feel angry with airport security controls in spite of them being necessary for safety?

No, I don't feel angry with tight security controls. Nevertheless, I'm definitely not happy about them.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Signal + PF + AW + Ind + Qua + Obj?
Then, how do you feel about excessive airport security controls?
I feel really uncomfortable, yet I know they help guarantee passenger's safety.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + BW + PF + AW + AW + Obj + Ind/P
What should you do to avoid security problems at an airport?

I shouldn't bring dangerous materials with me at the airport, but also be prepared to take off some of my clothes, although sometimes that is not necessary.

The Readers' Corner

Phase 5

Air Travel & Immigration

Now that recent generations have grown up under the influence of aircraft disasters, futuristic movies, and video games full of special effects, perhaps the initial concept of air travel has changed, and we are more convinced of its effect on the everyday lives of modern travelers. Although we have always had the same information about air travel, there is additional wisdom that is worth obtaining in relation to this topic. A big difference lies between those who have seen the evolution of the aircrafts, and those who have lived their entire lives knowing that fast, comfortable, and practical is the only way to fly. In the good old days, when airplanes were the main attraction in spite of having neither turbines nor propellers, it was more impressive to conceive the idea of flying from New York to Los Angeles in less than 7 hours, which back then, was just ludicrous. But the machinery is not the only thing that has changed when it comes to airplanes; the way in which the industry conducts its service strategies has also had some variations, especially since passengers expect to get special treatment as a consequence of the high prices in tickets, as well as to receive good service at all times. Today, it is more about serving yourself and doing it yourself: Get your own ticket, get your own boarding pass, buy your own food, carry your own bags to the check-in counter, etc.

All in all, the air travel experience has gone through so many important changes, that it can be considered one of the most unstable businesses in the transportation market today. In the end, those of us traveling in this post-9/11 era, have become much more safety-oriented, and have, at the same time, become more of a prototype of the "model passenger."

New Words and Elements

Phase 5

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the influence the process of producing effects on the actions, behavior, opinions, etc., of another person or thing.
the aircraft any machine that can fly, such as airplanes or helicopters.
the special effects visual and sound aid that is used in movies.
the turbine engine in which liquid or gas flow and turn a special wheel with blades in order to produce power.
the propeller device that causes a ship or aircraft to move. It has two or more blades which turn round at high speed.
the industry commercial production and sale of goods.
the variation a new version of something.
the passenger a person who is traveling in a bus, train, car, airplane, etc.
the treatment an action or behavior towards a person, an animal, etc.
the safety a condition of being free from danger.
the boarding pass a pass that authorizes a person to board an aircraft.
the prototype someone or something that serves to illustrate the typical qualities of a class.

Qua Qualifier

recent happening or starting from a short time ago.
futuristic something advanced or that is ahead of the times.
worth good or important enough to justify
comfortable something that provides comfort.
main something that has more importance than other things.
impressive something that highly calls someone's admiration.
ludicrous something that causes laughter because it's absurd; ridiculous.
unstable neither firm nor constant.
perhaps the same as maybe; possibly.

P/Ind Place Indicator

through from beginning to end; from one part to another.

AW Action Word

to convince to make someone believe or do something.
to conceive to form an idea.

IE Idiomatic Expression

all in all everything considered; in general

Structure Practice

Now practice the Contrast Words (CW) with the following conversation:

I think I've missed the flight, although not because of arriving late

What time is your flight due to arrive?

It was supposed to be there at 4.00, but I doubt I will be able to make it on time.

Did you miss your flight despite getting to the airport way before it was scheduled to leave?

I think I've missed the flight, although not because of arriving late.

Then, what seems to be the reason that is keeping you grounded at the airport?

I was ready to pass security check at the airport after checking in. Nevertheless, I got detained trying to go through one of the security checkpoints.

Do you mean you were carrying stuff you were not supposed to travel with in spite of the prohibitions?

Not at all. Officers gave me a hard time frisking me for weapons after telling me to take off my jacket, shoes and socks, just because the metal detector beeped once.

Well, everyone should contribute for guaranteeing the passengers' safety. However, this includes those annoying airport controls.

I know but the thing was, in spite of not finding anything illegal, they made me go through body scanner as well. I found the whole thing just ludicrous.

I'm sorry you had to face such an uncomfortable treatment. All in all, how did everything turn out in the end?

I eventually managed to convince the officer to let me get through the security checkpoint which he did. Nevertheless, upon boarding the aircraft, I realized I had lost my carry-on with my boarding pass in it.

Phase 6

Express:
Everyone should know something about the company they are applying for

Let's practice now the use of Indefinite Forms (Ind/Form) in different Constructions. The Indefinite Forms refer to things or people without mentioning what or who they are.

Someone was knocking at the door.

A

Construction A
Affirmative Construction

Ind/F + AW + AW + Obj
Someone tried to steal the money

Anyone Everyboby	can knows how	learn to ride	English. a bycicle.

Remember

You can use some Indefinite Forms to refer to people and others to refer to things. They consist of two parts that form one word. According to the context, they might have different meanings.

First part: "some, every, any" Second part: "body, one" or "thing"
Example: some+body=somebody (alguien)

	People		Things	
Every	Everyone/Everybody	Cada uno/todos	Everything	Todo
Some	Someone/Somebody	Alguien	Something	Algo
Any	Anybody/Anyone	Nadie (negativo) Alguien (interrogativo) Cualquiera (afirmativo)	Anything	Algo (interrogativo) Nada (negativo) Cualquier cosa (afirmativo)
No	No one/Nobody	Nadie	Nothing	Nada

Note: "Anyone/anybody" can mean "nadie, alguien" or "cualquiera" depending on the type of Construction in which you want to use it (Affirmative, Negative or Interrogative.) The same rule is applied for "anything."

Example:
She will talk to anyone. (Ella hablará con cualquiera.)
I won't talk to anyone. (Yo no le hablaré a nadie.)
Will they talk to anyone? (¿Hablarán ellos con alguien?)

Ind/F + Aux/W + AW + ing + Ind/P
Somebody was knocking at the door.
(Alguien estaba tocando la puerta.)

PF + Aux/W + not + BW + ing + Ind/F
They weren't expecting anybody.
(Ellos no estaban esperando a nadie.)

Let's see the use of the Indefinite Form (Ind/F) in the following Constructions:

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + AW + Obj + Ind + Ind/F + Ind + Qua + Obj
You could practice interview questions with someone before the big day.

B Construction B Negative Construction

Not + Ind/F + BW + AW + Obj + because + PF + T/P AW + Ind/F + Obj/Act + Obj/F + Obj
Not everyone can get a job because they depend on someone giving them a chance.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

BW + Obj + AW + Ind/F + T/P AW + Poss/Qua + Qua + Obj?
Should employers hire someone based on their physical appearance?
Should someone's physical appearance be a factor when hiring?

No, employers should not pick someone based only on their appearance, nevertheless, that often counts.

Express:
Everyone should know something about the company they are applying for

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + BW + Obj + T/P AW + Poss/Qua + Obj + AW + Ind/F?
Then, what ought employers to base their decision to hire someone on?

Anyone who is interviewing ought to base their decision on everything related to the applicant, especially their qualifications.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + Aux/W + Poss/Obj + Obj + Ind/F + CC?
Why is someone's attire something that employers take into consideration in a job interview?

Formal attire is important to employers because it can make anyone look professional.

The Readers' Corner

Phase 6

Applying for a Job

It doesn't matter how committed to finding a job a person is, we know that the experience will always be nerve-wracking for everyone who tries it. We are of course, talking about the "job interviewing process," which is a procedure that people have gone through or will go through at some point of their lives. Some experts in the matter say that you can prepare yourself before a job interview in order to have a successful performance in it, but reality has shown us that no interview is exactly the same as the previous one, mainly because the interviewer is always a different person who obviously thinks, feels, and behaves in a different way than the last person. For this reason, the best decision is to remember your own past experiences or to learn from experiences that other people have had.

The most important aspect to become a good interviewee is to put yourself in the shoes of the person that is conducting the interview, and to ask yourself "If I were someone like him or her what would I like to hear from that person?" That's why there are things that everybody should consider before going to an interview:

1. Know the company you are applying for. Find out as much as you can about it, and the job position to fit their needs with your background.
2. Review your past professional life and prepare yourself to present it in detail.
3. Know the questions that will possibly come your way; you can almost be certain that you're going to be asked: "Tell me about yourself"; again, put yourself in the interviewer's shoes, and think about what that person would like to hear.
4. Prepare your own questions; interviewers may find as much interest in knowing the questions you would have, as in the answers that you give.

Hopefully, if you are able to apply the aforementioned tips, you won't have to go through the interviewing process very often, since you'll probably get a long-term job that provides you with the stability that everyone is looking for.

New Words and Elements

Phase 6

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the procedure an order or method of doing something.
the performance a particular action, deed, proceeding or presentation.
the interview a formal meeting in which one or more persons question, consult, or evaluate another person.
the interviewer a person who leads an interview.
the interviewee a person who is interviewed.
the stability the state of quality or being stable.

Act/Qua Action Qualifier

obviously that is evident.
mainly for the most part.

IE Idiomatic Expression

of course certainly, definitely.
in order to with the purpose of.
to put yourself in someone's shoes to try to feel what others feel.

Qua Qualifier

nerve-wracking extremely irritating, annoying, or tiring.
successful something that has a favorable result.
long-term a relative long period of time.
certain free from doubt or reservation.
aforementioned mentioned previously.
committed devoted, decided.

AW Action Word

to consider to think carefully about something.
to review to take a look at something again.
to matter to be important.

Structure Practice

Now practice the Indefinite Forms (Ind/F) with the following conversation:

Everything about the job calls my attention

Good morning, my name is Mr. Martin. You've applied for the sales department position, right?

Yes Mr. Martin. When I saw it advertised, everything about it called my attention.

Do you know anything about what you would be doing as a sales assistant?

Well, I don't really know anything for sure, but I think it has something to do with helping out the sales manager in his office, doesn't it?

Tell me everything about your previous experience in sales please.

This is my first regular job, sir. I was a student before this. But I do know something about sales.

If this is to be your first job, how do you know anything about sales?

During my summer vacation, I used to work as a part time door-to-door salesman for someone who made clothes. I earned a small commission on everything that I sold.

What made you apply to our company for a job? Do you know anything about our company?

Well Sir, I am a fresher and I want to improve my strengths to attain remarkable experience and I believe your company will provide me everything to do so. Besides, everybody knows this company is very respected and successful.

Now, do you have anything to ask me about the position?

I have nothing else to ask, sir.

I think I have asked you everything I wanted to. Thank you for coming along to the interview.

Thank you, Mr. Martin. Goodbye.

Phase 7

Express:
Paranormal phenomena still remain inexplicable

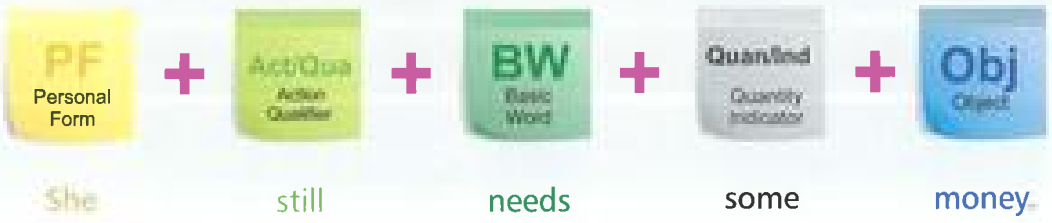
In this Phase we will practice the use of some special Action Qualifiers (Act/Qua) "already", "still", "yet" and "anymore." These Action Qualifiers give additiona information about when something happens.

He doesn't live with the arguing woman anymore.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + Act/Qua + AW + Obj

We have already paid the bill.



Remember

We can use the Act/Qua: "already, yet, still" and "anymore" in different types of Constructions:

already	It refers to something that happened before now. Type of Construction: Construction A, sometimes in the Interrogative Constructions. Most common position: middle part.	Ex: I have already eaten.
yet	It means something that did not happen up to this time, but it may happen in the future. Type of Construction: Constructions B and C Most common position: end of the Construction.	Ex. He hasn't eaten yet.
still	Use it when you talk about a situation that began in the past and continues happening in the present. Type of Construction: Constructions A and C. Most common position: middle part.	Ex: She is still eating.
anymore	It refers to something that was true in the past, but it isn't true now. Type of Construction: Construction B Most common position: end of the Construction.	Ex: I'm not eating anymore.

Let's practice the use of the new Act/Qua in different Constructions:

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

Pl/Ind + Aux/W + Act/Qua + Quan/Ind + Obj + CC
There are still many people who believe in ghosts.

Scientists have already explained some strange phenomena with scientific arguments.

B Construction B Negative Construction

Obj + BW + not + AW + Act/Qua + CC
Studies haven't demonstrated yet that supposedly UFO sightings are real or that there's life in other planets.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Signal + Obj + Act/Qua + AW + Ind + Obj + and + Obj + CW + PF + BW + not + AW + Obj + Act/Qua?

Do people still believe in ghosts and witches although they haven't seen one yet?
Yes, they still believe in what they haven't seen yet.

Have you already experienced any type of paranormal activity?
No, I haven't experienced any type of paranormal activity yet.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Signal + PF + Act/Qua + AW + Ind + Obj + and + Obj?
Then, why do you still believe in ghosts and witches?

I don't believe in ghosts and witches anymore, but I'm already convinced there are some inexplicable phenomena.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + Aux/W + PF + Act/Qua + AW + Ind + Qua + Obj?
Why are you already convinced of inexplicable phenomena?

I'm already convinced of them because scientists haven't been able to present any proof of those mysteries yet.

The Readers' Corner

Phase 7

Paranormal World

In this new era, the inexplicable has suddenly become explicable. Even though archeologists supposedly have already found the remains of Noah's ark, and most of the world's mysteries are not such anymore, there are still some phenomena that, although hard to believe, challenge the most skeptic minds. They are the omnipresent "ghost stories," which even without much scientific proof, never seem to go away. These stories go as far back as the Middle Ages, which seemed like the starting point for everything, as witches, warlocks, magic, monasteries, and sinister artists became protagonists during those days; it became the perfect canvas where restless minds painted these ghost stories, which people haven't been able to forget, even to this day. Before the Middle Ages, there really were no documented incidents on such topics, which could lead us to believe that the whole thing may have been conceived as the figment of someone's overdeveloped imagination.

Nobody would want to distort the different theories on these topics, and hoping not to hurt those who have been through such experiences, the important thing is that there is no proof to support the thesis that ghosts haunt us or that we are in active interaction with those who have already died. No matter what, people will continue to believe what their hearts and minds tell them to, but the scientific angle is an irrefutable one that will, eventually, have to be taken seriously into account, before the matter is finally settled once and for all.

New Words and Elements

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the remains ancient ruins or fossils.
the mysteries things that are difficult to explain because of an unknown origin.
the phenomena unusual event; plural of phenomenon.
the proof anything serving as an evidence.
the witches women that have magical powers.
the warlock a male witch.
the canvas a piece of material that artists use for painting on.
the thesis a proposition stated or put forward for consideration
the ghost the soul of a dead person; a disembodied spirit imagined.
the figment something invented, made up, or fabricated.
Noah's ark the ship that Noah, the Bible patriarch, built in which he, his family, and animals of every species survived the Flood.
the Middle Ages the time in European history between classical antiquity and the Italian Renaissance (from about 500 to about 1.350 AD.)

Act/Qua Action Qualifier

suddenly something that happens very quickly, without any expectation.
even indeed; moreover. Used to intensify a stated fact.
supposedly when something is believed or reputed to be the case.

Qua Qualifier

skeptic a person who doubts the truth or value of an idea or belief.
sinister something bad or evil.
restless someone or something that doesn't remain still, quiet or calm, because they are worried or bored.
overdeveloped something developed to excess.
omnipresent when something is present everywhere simultaneously.
inexplicable not explicable or difficult to understand.

AW Action Word

to challenge to test someone's ability or determination.
to support to help maintain a theory with other ideas.
to distort to give a false meaning to something.
to haunt to reappear continually as a spirit or ghost.
to settle to agree upon something. To appoint, fix, or resolve definitely and conclusively.

Structure Practice

Phase 7

Now practice the Action Qualifiers (Act/Qua) with the following conversation:

Do you still believe in ghosts?

Do you still continue to experience those paranormal phenomena you told me about the other day?

Not only do I still experience strange things, but I also think my house is haunted by some sort of ghost. Do you believe that dead people come back to life as ghosts?

No, I'm rather skeptic. It's difficult for me to believe that when a person is not alive anymore, her soul or spirit just stays here hanging around and scaring people.

I consider a ghost to be the lost soul of someone who has already died. So, it's possible that souls of some people stay haunting.

Whether there is life after death or not, it's hard to believe that a soul or whatever you call it, wants to continue reappearing in this world when the body is already dead. It just doesn't add up.

My thesis is that if the soul is still deeply attached to something, it may linger here as a ghost - not that people die and stay here forever, but rather, they die and still remain attached.

Nevertheless, science has not found any proof of that yet.

Then, what do you make of all that paranormal activity in my house?

In my view, ghosts are not real, but paranormal can be agreed. Paranormal is the maximum usage of the brain, so I reckon what you still see and hear in your house is certainly made up by your overdeveloped mind.

We don't know what it is yet, then. Call it ghosts, spirits, demons or the power of suggestion. It is the unknown and we are scared of the unknown world by nature.

Well, don't be scared anymore. Worry about the living, they are far more dangerous!

Express:

Finding pretty good health care service is fairly common

Phase 8

When we want to increase or decrease the effect of a Qualifier or an Action Qualifier in a Construction, we need to use the Degree Words (Deg/W): "very, pretty, rather, quite and fairly."

She speaks Spanish very well.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + AW + Deg/W + Qua + Obj

I will make a very long trip.

Obj Object	+	Aux/W Auxiliary Word	+	Deg/W Degree Word	+	Qua Qualifier
The exam		was		rather		easy.
The weather		is		fairly		hot.

Remember

You use the Degree Words before Qualifiers or Action Qualifiers to modify their effect. The most common one is "very."

PF + Aux/W + Deg/W + Qua
She is very intelligent.

In the example "very" (muy) increases the effect of the Qualifier: "intelligent."

Degree Word (Deg/W)	Degree	Example
Very	✓✓✓✓	I am very happy.
Pretty	✓✓✓	The team plays pretty well.
Rather	✓✓✓	She is rather tired.
Quite	✓✓	The book is quite long.
Fairly	✓	The movie was fairly good. I didn't like the actors.

Express:
Finding pretty good health care service is fairly common

Let's practice the use of the Degree Word (Deg/W) in different Constructions:

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

Obj + Aux/W + Deg/W + Qua + Ind + both + Qua + Obj + and + Qua + Obj
Faith Healing is quite different from both scientific medicine and traditional medicine.

B Construction B Negative Construction

PF + Aux/W + not + Deg/W + Qua + Ind + Obj + AW + Qua + if + PF + Signal + not + BW + Obj
It's not very easy for a person to get cured if she doesn't have faith.

It's not quite healthy to treat patients' symptoms and diseases with drugs, procedures and surgeries.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Aux/W + Qua + Obj + Deg/W + Qua + AW + Obj?
Are alternative medicine procedures fairly effective to cure illnesses?

No, I don't think those procedures are fairly effective to cure illnesses.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Signal + PF + AW + Qua + Obj + AW + Obj?
Then, how do you see alternative medicine procedures to cure illnesses?

I see those procedures as pretty effective as well as very natural.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + Signal + Obj + Mid/Act/Qua + AW + Qua + Obj + Ind + Qua + Obj?
When do people sometimes choose alternative medicine over the traditional one?

People choose it when they have rather low access to traditional doctors and also when they can't afford traditional medicine's pretty high prices.

The Readers' Corner

Phase 8

Body Check-Up

Many people have linked the concept of medicine with the concept of religion. Even in today's world, people of different types of faith still refuse to receive treatment from doctors that have at their disposal all the tools that modern medicine offers them. History has shown us that linking the two concepts is quite right. Hospitals existed in the past in Egypt and India, and after Christianity became the religion of the Roman Empire. There were hospitals in Christian nations and in Muslim countries as well. The concept of "doctor" has had many variations with the passing of the times. Words such as: healer, witch-doctor, and all kinds of physical therapists are now a main part of the health care field. Even though it is rather true that medicine has made important improvements in finding cures and, in some cases, even avoiding illnesses from spreading among people, the concept of religion has always been an aspect related to modern medicine. Dating as far back as the 19th century, many medical procedures such as autopsies, abortions, and sex-change operations have been the topic of debate for both religious and political groups as a constant clash to acknowledge who has the power.

The important issue is not about power, but about health, as we should consider ourselves very lucky to know that illnesses that were deadly in the past (e.g., pneumonia, cancer, syphilis, etc.) are pretty possible to prevent, control and eliminate today. That is the true value of medicine, to cure us, as well as to bring us the possibilities to live in a healthier and better world.

New Words and Elements

Phase 8

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the faith a particular religion strong belief in God or a particular religion.
the treatment administration or application of remedies to a patient or for a disease or injury.
Christianity a religion based on belief in God and the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, and on the Bible.
the healer a person who has the power to heal people without using ordinary medicines.
the witch-doctor a person in some societies who attempts to cure a sickness and to exorcise evil spirits by the use of magic.
the health the condition of the body and the degree to which it is free from illness or the state of being well.
the improvement when something gets better or when you make it better.
the cure a method to restore the health.
the illness a non-healthy condition; when you are ill.
the procedure a series of steps taken to accomplish an end.
the autopsy inspection and dissection of a body after death.
the clash a conflict between two or more parts.
the issue a subject or problem.
the value merit or importance of something.
the disposal the power to use something or someone.

Qua Qualifier

lucky that has good things happen because of good luck and/or fortune.
deadly something that causes death.

AW Action Word

to link to connect.
to spread to distribute over a greater or a relatively great area or space of time.
to relate to make an association.
to refuse to say "no" to an offer.
to acknowledge to admit to be real or true.

IE Idiomatic Expression

as well in addition, also.

Structure Practice

Now practice the Degree Word (Deg/W) with the following conversation:

Alternative and traditional medicine could be very useful

You still look pretty bad. How did your doctor's appointment go?

It didn't go quite well. He just gave me a prescription to help me get better. Nonetheless, I still feel very ill, so I think I'll try something different.

Do you mean trying with an alternative medicine practitioner?

Correct. I've heard their methods are very natural and effective.

I would exhaust every avenue in the modern medicine before considering alternative medicine. After all, healers are not covered in your health care system plan.

So, are you saying that it is not quite likely to be cured with alternative medicine just because it is not part of mainstream medical practice?

I mean, alternative medicine might become part of mainstream medical practice if it can be proven scientifically to be very effective and with fairly limited negative side effects.

Well, the effectiveness of alternative medicine mainly depends on what you are trying to treat. People visit alternative medicine practitioners rather frequently to maintain their health and prevent any health problems in a pretty natural way.

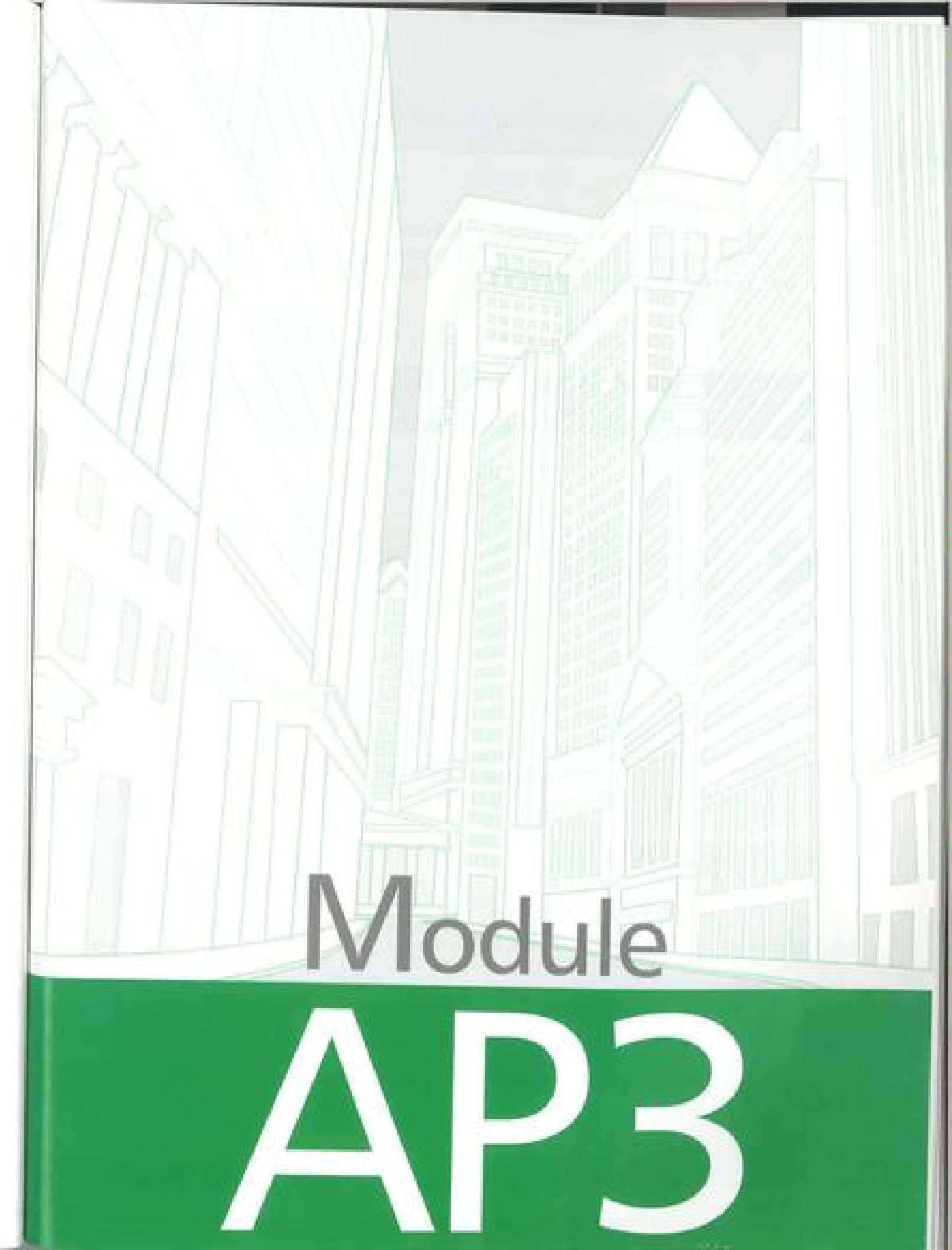
Prevention is key, but if I'm in the hospital needing open heart surgery, I want someone other than me taking pretty good care of me. This is an area where you must rely on science.

I agree. But fortunately, I'm not close to undergoing any medical procedure yet. That's why I'm pretty sure I can find a cure with a herbal remedy and homeopathy-based treatment with fairly low side effects.

I'm not saying that there's no role for alternative medicines, herbs and the like. But they have to be shown to work in rather large, randomized populations.

Bottom line, alternative medicine is for prevention and maintaining your health. The traditional medicine is for treatment of an illness or emergency. I would incorporate both to have a pretty good quality of life.

You got it. The blend of these two disciplines should make health care very effective in the coming years.



Module AP3

Express:

Banking transactions online are both practical and fast

Phase 9

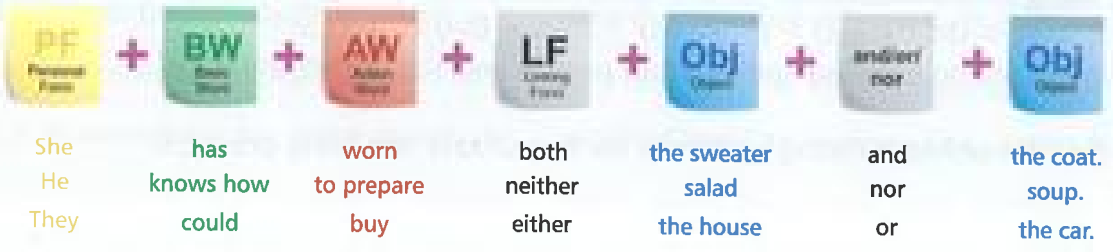
In this Phase we will use the Linking Forms "either", "neither" and "both" to talk about two Objects or people in a Construction. "Either" means : "one or the other, it doesn't matter which one," "neither" indicates "none of the two." "Both" means "the two of them."

Neither Mary nor John likes to knit.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + AW + LF + Obj + and + Obj

She has worn both the sweater and the raincoat.



Remember

You use the Linking Forms ("either, neither," and "both") to talk about two things that could be Objects or Action Words.

Linking Form	Use	Example
either	It is a choice between two alternatives in an Affirmative Construction. You separate the two options (Actions Words, Action Qualifiers, or Objects) with "or." In a negative Construction, its meaning is the same as neither.	PF + BW + LF + AW + Obj or Obj I can either drink Coke or coffee. (Yo puedo tomar Coca-Cola o café.) PF + BW + not + AW + Obj or Obj + LF I can't drink a Coke or coffee either. (Yo no puedo tomar ni Coca-Cola ni café.)
neither	It is used to link two negative ideas in an Affirmative Construction and requires "nor" between the two elements.	PF + BW + LF + AW nor AW She could neither swim nor dance. (Ella no podía ni nadar ni bailar.)
both	"Both" needs the word "and" to connect two elements, which are equal in a Construction.	PF + BW + LF + Obj and Obj + Ind/P We expected both Nick and Tom at the store. (Nosotros esperábamos a ambos Nick y a Tom en el almacén.)

Express:
Banking transactions online are both practical and fast

Now look at the use of the Linking Forms (LF) in different Constructions:

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

PF + BW + AW + Obj + LF + Ind/P + or +Ind/P
You can make bank transactions either at the bank itself or online.

B Construction B Negative Construction

Quan/Ind + Obj + AW + BW + LF + Obj + nor + Obj + Ind/P
Some people prefer to have neither money nor savings in the bank.

Some people prefer not to have either money or savings in the bank.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Aux/W + Qua + Obj + LF + Qua + and + Deg/W + Qua?
Is the online banking system both unsafe and fairly practical?

No, the online banking system is neither unsafe nor fairly practical.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Obj + Signal + PF + BW + Ind + Qua + Obj?
Then, what opinion do you have of the online banking system?

I think the online banking system is both safe and reliable.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + Obj + Ind + Obj + BW + not + Obj + AW + Ind/P?
What type of transactions can't people make online?

People can neither open accounts nor withdraw money using the Internet.

The Readers' Corner

Checking Account

Banks in today's Internet-driven world have become a very impersonal business. More than 100 million people from around the world do their banking online, which is a growing percentage dating back to 1995. Today it is customary for some people to open an account, make several weekly transactions, and be one of the bank's most important clients without even going to the bank to meet either the manager or the person who opens the new accounts. This situation, as crazy as it may seem, will become more common, as studies have shown that adults between 18 and 45 use the Internet at an approximate 66% (sixty-six percent,) and the number of financial institutions that offer web banking worldwide has gone from only 1 in 1995, to more than 6000 (six thousand) today, and the number keeps getting bigger as time goes by. Banking has changed a lot since the times when people could drink coffee while they sat at the bank manager's office. We could say that ever since people started to withdraw money from ATM's any time they wanted without both ever staring at a teller in the eyes or going inside the establishment to make a line, banks have never been the same, and perhaps, the bank's clients haven't been the same either.

Human beings are beginning to lose touch with one another, having become more solitary, more keen on initiating a chat online with someone they haven't met than on breaking the ice, and starting up a conversation with a real person face to face. Whether this is a good thing or not, is not for us to judge, but it will be left for you to analyze and to draw your own conclusions on this subject.

New Words and Elements

Phase 9

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the banking businesses related to financial transactions.
the account an agreement with a bank to keep your money there and to allow you to take it out when you need it.
the manager a person who has control or direction of an institution or business.
the ATM Automatic Teller Machine. A machine that people use to make banking transactions.
the line group of people forming a row or line.
the teller the person employed in a bank to conduct money transactions over the counter.

IE Idiomatic Expression

face to face to be in front of a situation or person.
break the ice when you meet someone for the first time and start speaking after you get over any initial embarrassment or shyness.

Qua Qualifier

online describes products, services or information that can be bought or accessed using the Internet.
customary something commonly practiced or used.
several a few; some.
worldwide extending or spread throughout the world.
keen eager; interested; enthusiastic.

AW Action Word

to withdraw to draw or take out money from the bank or ATM.
to judge to form an opinion; to decide something.
to stare to gaze fixedly and intently with the eyes wide open.
to initiate to begin or originate a conversation or activity.

Structure Practice

Now practice the Linking Forms (LF) with the following conversation:

Save both money and time by paying bills online

Have you paid both the phone bill and credit card bill yet? Remember the bank is only open during normal business hours.

No, I had a busy day myself, so I don't think I'll be able to pay neither of them today.

When it comes to bank transactions, you can either go to the bank or do them on the virtual office online. Did you know that the latter was customary too?

So I've heard, but that is not quite a safe way of doing transactions. Too many smart hackers out there who can abuse your confidential information.

I couldn't disagree less. I believe either hackings or robberies are caused by people's misuse of the system. Using banking online is both quick and efficient.

Well, the truth of the matter is that I have tried neither to make transactions nor to consult anything myself online, so I don't know how efficient that could be.

Online banking is generally both faster and more convenient. Traditional banking can be a relatively slow process, especially if you either encounter long lines at the teller windows or must delay transactions because the bank has already closed.

So unlike the corner bank, online banking sites never close?

That's right. They're available 24 hours a day. You can actually access either at home or anywhere worldwide. Besides online bank sites both execute and confirm transactions at or quicker than ATM processing speeds.

It sounds like I can truly save both money and time by paying my bills online. Although I find more comfort in working with real people face to face when it comes to money matters, I think I could give it a shot.

That's such a good idea, considering that your bills are due.

Right. Except that neither my PC at home nor the Internet service in town is working now.

Phase 10

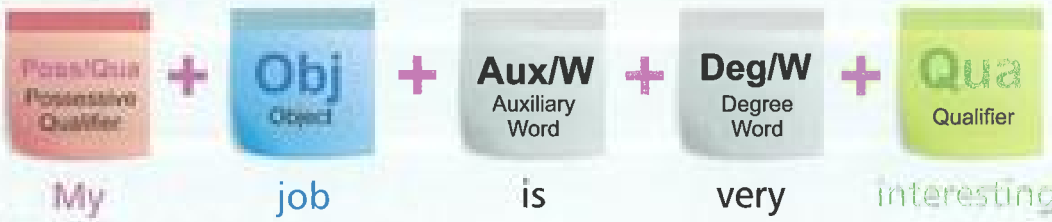
Express:
Neglected drivers can be life-threatening

Let's practice the Qualifiers that have "ed" and "ing" endings. We will call them the ing-ed Qualifiers. On the one hand, we use the ing-Qualifiers to describe the characteristic of people or things, and on the other hand, the ed-Qualifiers are used to describe our feelings.

The movie was boring.
I felt very bored.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

Poss/Qua + Obj + Aux/W + Qua
My job is interesting.



PF + Aux/W + Qua + Ind + Poss/Qua + Obj
I am interested in my job.

Remember

The Qualifiers that use either the ed or the ing ending act in two different ways in a Construction.

1. Qualifiers ending in ing describe the effect that something or someone has on you.

Example:

Poss/Qua + Obj + Aux/W + Qua/ing + Obj
My grandmother is an amazing woman.
(Mi abuela es una mujer asombrosa.)

It + Aux/W + not + Qua/ing + Obj
It wasn't a disappointing movie. (No fue una película decepcionante.)

2. The Qualifiers in a Construction, which have ed ending describe people's feelings.

Example:

PF + Aux/W + Qua/ed + Obj
They are neglected employees. (Ellos son empleados descuidados.)

IW + BW + Aux/W + the most + Qua/ed + Obj
Who has been the most excited boy?
(¿Quién ha sido el niño más emocionado?)

Here is a list of common ed-ing Qualifiers in English:

Qua/ing	Qua/ed	
amazing	amazed	asombroso/asombrado
annoying	annoyed	irritante/irritado
astonishing	astonished	aterrador/aterrado, asombroso/asombrado
boring	bored	aburridor/aburrido
confusing	confused	confuso/confundido
disappointing	disappointed	decepcionante/decepcionado
embarrassing	embarrassed	avergonzante/avergonzado
exciting	excited	emocionante/emocionado
frightening	frightened	espantoso/espantado
interesting	interested	interesante/interesado
shocking	shocked	impactante/impactado
surprising	surprised	sorprendente, sorpresivo /sorprendido
threatening	threatened	amenazante/amenazado
tiring	tired	agotador/agotado
distracting	distracted	distractor/distraído

Continue practicing the ed-ing Qualifiers in different Constructions:

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

Obj + AW + Ind + Qua + Obj/Act + BW + AW + Quan/Ind + Qua/ing
Accidents caused by careless driving might be pretty shocking.
Sometimes people feel annoyed by some drivers' habit of tailgating.

Express:
Neglected drivers can be life-threatening

B Construction B Negative Construction

Obj/Act + Obj + Aux/W + not + Qua/ing + Ind + Ind/F
Getting traffic tickets is not exciting for anyone.

Teens are not interested in using hand-free devices to talk while driving.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Signal + Obj + AW + CC?
Do traffic cops think that driving over the speed limit is exciting?

No, driving over the speed limit is not exciting for them.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Signal + Obj + AW + Ind + Obj/Act + Ind + Obj?
Then, what do traffic cops think about driving over the speed limit?

They think it is a very threatening moving violation since it can cause fatal crashes.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + Signal + PF + AW + the most + Qua + Obj + Ind + Obj + Ind/P + Aux/W?
What do you think the most common reason for car crashes on the road is?

It is interesting to know that the most common reason for car crashes on the road is because of distracted drivers.

I. The Readers' Corner

Phase 10

Moving Violations

Some people think of it as a laughing matter. Some others do not give it the importance that it merits, while at the same time, getting to break the law, and proceeding to even verbally and physically abusing traffic cops for doing their job. We are talking about driving consciousness and the steps that turn people into good drivers, which can be found in driving manuals all over the world. Teenagers are the biggest culprits in careless driving, and the following are the six traffic risk factors that teens are hardly aware of: 1. Inattention: the most common contributing factor in multiple-vehicle crashes. 2. Excessive speed: illegal/unsafe speed is the most contributing factor in single vehicle crashes for drivers; teens particularly have difficulty adjusting speed to driving conditions. 3. Failure to wear a safety belt: properly wearing a seat belt reduces the risk of fatal injury to front seat passenger occupants by 45% in a car, and 60% in a light truck. 4. Fatigue: a person who has been awake for 24 hours experiences impairment nearly equal to a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10%, and teens often don't get enough sleep. 5. Not checking traffic before pulling out: most crashes involving teens occur at intersections because of their inexperience judging distance and speed. 6. Driving with other teens: the presence of passengers strongly increases crash risk; for teen drivers, the more passengers, the greater the risk. The fact that teens are more apt to commit most of the moving violations mentioned above does not necessarily turn them into frightening road killers, but it should make people aware and interested in the fact that, with the proper training, follow-up and direction, everyone, including teenagers, can turn out to be good, responsible drivers.

II. New Words and Elements

Phase 10

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the traffic cop a police officer who directs the flow of traffic and stops drivers who break the law.

the consciousness the state or condition of being conscious.

the teenagers/teens people between the ages of 13 and 19; adolescents.

the culprit a person who is guilty of a fault or crime.

the risk something bad that might happen.

the speed rapidity in moving.

the safety belt a belt or strap in an automobile, airplane, etc., that keeps the person safely secured, as during a sudden stop.

the injury damage or harm that a person or thing suffers.

the step one of a series of actions, processes, or measures taken to achieve a goal.

the crash an accident (usually involving one or more vehicles.)

the impairment damage that results in a reduction of strength or quality.

the training the process of learning the skills you need to do a particular job or activity.

the follow-up an action or thing that serves to increase the effectiveness of a process.

Qua Qualifier

equal like or alike in quantity, degree, value, etc.

aware knowing that something exists, or having knowledge or experience of a particular thing.

contributing being partly responsible for something.

unsafe not safe; involving risk or danger.

apt appropriate.

moving related to driving.

Act/Qua Action Qualifier

hardly not at all; scarcely.

particularly specifically, referring to something in special.

properly adequately.

AW Action Word

to adjust to so as to match or fit.

to include to take in as a part of an element, or member.

to involve to contain as a part; include.

Structure Practice

Now practice the ing-ed Qualifiers (ing-ed Qua) with the following conversation:

Driving carelessly can be disappointing

What took you so long to arrive?

Sorry, I couldn't help it. There was an astonishing crash on the freeway, and traffic was bumper to bumper.

Oh, yeah, I got surprised by the news on the radio. I heard that there was a shocking accident involving a truck.

That's right. So traffic was awful. Besides, there was this old woman ahead of me driving so slowly! She just made me annoyed. That basically made me run late.

I know how boring that could be, but why didn't you take a different route?

That was exactly what I tried to do. Nevertheless, a traffic cop made me pull over for an alleged infraction. I was totally surprised!

I can't believe it! I'm tired of telling you to fasten your safety belt when driving! That is absolutely disappointing.

Well, I was actually wearing it, yet I almost got a ticket.

Now I'm confused. If you were wearing the safety belt and driving safe, then why did you almost get a ticket?

I was suddenly pulled over after making a right turn which was supposed to be legal, just to avoid the annoying traffic. Then the cop asked me if I hadn't seen the "no turn on red" sign and then asked for my documents. To top it off, I had my registration and insurance at home.

I would have felt embarrassed if I had been in your shoes. Now, how is that you didn't get a ticket for such a violation?

That is the amazing part. They let me off the hook on account that my grandmother was sitting in the back seat. Thanks, granny.

That's an interesting way of dodging a ticket after rolling on a red light, but I recommend driving safely and carrying your documents the next time, for the sake of your driving record.

Phase 11

Express:
I bargain-hunt like a pro

In this Phase, we will learn how to use the Indicators "as / like". We generally use "like" and "as" to make comparisons. Nevertheless, there are differences in use and meaning between them. Example: He plays like a professional. (He is not a professional, but he acts like one.) He plays as a professional. (He is a professional.)

She works as a nurse.

A

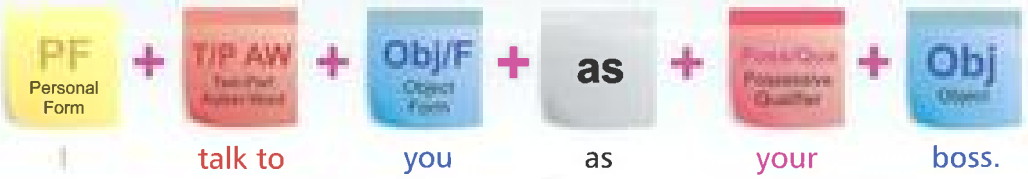
Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + AW + like + Obj

You talk like a lawyer.

PF + T/P AW + Obj/F + as + Poss/Qua + Obj

I talk to you as your boss.



Remember

"As" and "like" are Indicators that you use before an Object:

"It's like a championship boxing match…"
"The person working as a ticket scalper…"

"As" can be used before a Construction:

Example: Nobody sings as she does
Do it as I taught you.

You can also use the "as if" combination before a Complementary Construction to express similarity between two ideas.

Example: PF + AW + Ind/as If + PF + Aux/W + Qua
You look as if you were sick.

We say "as usual" not "like always"

Example: PF + AW + Act/Qua + Ind/as usual
He arrived late as usual.

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

Obj + AW + Obj + as + Obj + AW + Ind + Obj + Ind + Obj + Ind + Obj/Act + Obj
People use the Internet as a tool to research about the prices of products before hitting the stores.

You should act like a negotiator when you are trying to bargain.

B Construction B Negative Construction

Obj + BW + not + AW + as + if + PF + Aux/W + AW + ing + Ind + Obj + CC
People ought not to talk as if they were arguing with the salesperson while they are bargaining.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Signal + PF + BW + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj/Act + like + Obj?
Do you have to see the process of bargaining like a war?

No, I don't have to see this process like a war.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Signal + PF + BW + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj/Act?
Then, how do you have to see the process of bargaining?

I have to see this process like a game that people like to play.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + BW + PF + AW + if + PF + AW + Obj + Ind/P + PF + BW + BW + AW?
What would you do if you saw a flaw in the item you would like to buy?

If I saw a flaw I would use it as a way to lower the asking price of the item.

I. The Readers' Corner

When it happens, it's like a championship boxing match or like a duel between two contenders; neither one wants to back down because taking a step back could be a sign of weakness. This is the way many people see the art of bargaining. From the person working as a ticket scalper outside a theater or a stadium, to a Wall Street hot-shot inside an expensive and elegant office, bargaining has always been a challenge for both sides. Sellers, for example, usually try to get as much money as they can from a product, and buyers try to pay as less as possible to get an item that they think is more expensive than its real price. There shouldn't be any resentment between both sides because it should all be done in good spirit and fun. That's the way it has always been, and that's the way it will always be. Since the purchasers feel as if they are always at a disadvantage because they don't know the real specific cost of the object that they want to buy, we will try to offer a few tips for them:

1. Do not take the negotiation personally; remember that you are not in the middle of a war, it's just like a game that people play; but remember that for the salespeople, it does represent their livelihood. 2. Always start with a low offer; vendors will never sell an object for the price you really want, so start by offering the lowest price and take it from there. 3. Try to parlay quantity with low prices; when you are sure that you want to buy more than one of the same item, always try to take advantage of that, and encourage the vendors into lowering their prices by letting them know that you would buy more quantity if the price comes down.

If you have followed these tips, you might improve your bargaining skills, and by the time you go to the market, a store or a shop, you will see this process as what it really is: a game.

II. New Words and Elements

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj

the championship a series of competitions or contests to determine a champion.
the match a game or contest in which two or more contestants or teams oppose each other.
the duel any combat or fight between two persons or parties.
the contender someone who competes with other people to try to win something.
the step the act of lifting one foot and putting it down on a different part of the ground, such as when you walk or run.
the weakness when someone or something is not strong or powerful.
the scalper person who resells (tickets, merchandise, etc.) at higher prices than the official ones.
the hot-shot an impressively successful or skillful and often vain person.
the challenge a situation or competition that needs great mental or physical effort.
the resentment indignation felt as a result of a real or imagined act.
the spirit excellent disposition or attitude in terms of intent.
the fun something that provides enjoyment.
the purchaser a person who buys something.
the disadvantage an unfavorable condition or circumstance.
the war a conflict; any situation in which there is fierce competition between opposing sides.
the quantity a particular or indefinite amount of anything.
the skills abilities for something.

AW

to lower to reduce in amount, as in the price of something.
to improve to make things better.
to parlay to maneuver money in a transaction; to achieve great advantage.

T/E AW

to back down to abandon an argument or opinion.

Obj/Act
Object of Action

bargaining to negotiate the terms of an agreement, as to sell or exchange an object or merchandise

Qua

low of small number, amount, degree.

III. Structure Practice

Phase 11

Now practice the "as" and "like" with the following conversation:

Bargaining like a real shopper

I heard that people can bargain whenever they go shopping in other countries as if they were in the flea market of their own country. Is that true?

Well, you don't have to bargain when you go to a department store or a supermarket, but in most other places, you can try to get a better price. I know how to bargain because I used to work as a horse trader.

We rarely do that in the States. I'm not really sure how to do it. Could you give me some pointers so I can bargain like a real shopper?

Sure, it's easy. Anybody can do it like me. As a bargain hunter, the first thing you must do is some research. Ask around and find out what a fair price is for what you want to buy. When you know what a normal price is, you are ready to bargain.

That makes sense. If I don't know what a fair price is, the person working as a seller can ask for any price, and I would probably pay it! So, now I'm ready to go to a market. What's next?

First, ask how much something is. If the price is much higher than you're willing to pay, say so. Then you ask for a lower price. You should offer less than what you really want to pay. But talk to and treat the salesperson like a friend.

That is, speaking as we are doing right now and thus bargaining up to my price. Right?

Right! Then the seller will make a counter-offer. If you think it's still too high, and the seller refuses to go any lower, just try walking away as a strategy. If the seller is really able to meet your price, he or she will call you back. In that case, don't give in. Keep trying to get your price like a negotiator.

Wait, what if the seller doesn't call me back as you say?

You can always try again at the next store. If the seller's last price is not too high, you might accept it. Just be sure you don't pay too much! Don't show them any credit card or you will come across as a cheapskate. Take only cash.

That seems pretty easy. Bargaining sounds like a lot of fun!

It is! It is just like with learning a language, you'll get better at it the more you practice.

Express:
Be a good father in order to make good sons

Phase 12

In this Phase we will work with the Motive Indicator (M/Ind). You can use the Motive Indicator "to/in order to" in a Construction when you wish to express the reason or purpose why you do something. You use the Motive Indicator "to/in order to" before the Action Word that explains your motive in the construction.

I study in order to learn.

A Construction A
Affirmative Construction

PF + AW + Obj + M/Ind + AW + Obj/F

I called home to/in order to invite him.

Remember

When we use "in order to" it sounds a bit more formal and explicit than "to" by itself, but both are equally possible in both spoken and written English. They both convey exactly the same meaning when expressing purpose:

I use the lawnmower to/in order to cut the grass.

"In order to" is normal before a negative base form of an Action Word. We do not usually use "to" by itself here:

In order not to arrive late, I will get up early.

You can also use it as a different option instead of "because," when answering a General Question with: "Why?"

Example: IW + Signal + FP + AW + Ind/P?
Why did you go to the office?

I went to the office because I needed to work.
I went to the office in order to work.

Express:
Be a good father in order to make good sons

Let's use the Motive Indicator (M/Ind) with different Constructions.

A Construction A Affirmative Construction

M/Ind + BW + Qua + Obj + Obj+ BW + AW +Qua + Obj + Ind + Poss/Qua + Obj
In order to have a good relationship, a father must be a good role model to his son.

B Construction B Negative Construction

M/Ind + not + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj + Obj + BW + not + AW + Obj/F + Qua
In order not to create resentment in sons, fathers should not leave them stranded.

C Construction C Interrogative Construction-Simple Question

Aux/W + Qua + Obj + and + Qua + Obj + BW + AW + Qua + Obj + Ind + Obj + and + Obj
Are hard punishments and strict paternal control necessary to maintain a strong bond between father and son?

No, they are not necessary to maintain a strong bond between father and son.

E Construction E Interrogative Construction-Expansion Question

Then + IW + Aux/W + BW + AW + M/Ind + AW + Qua + Obj + and + AW + Obj + Ind + Obj + and + Obj?
Then, what is necessary to do in order to maintain a strong bond and promote respect between father and son?

It is necessary to guide and educate with love in order to maintain a strong bond and promote respect between them.

D Construction D Interrogative Construction-General Question

IW + Signal + PF + AW + Aux/W + Obj + AW + Obj + Ind + Qua + Obj?
What do you think is key to maintain harmony in a father-son relationship?

I think communication is key to maintain harmony in a father-son relationship.

Like Father, Like Son

The most famous father/son tandems have certainly proven that the old proverb that goes: "the apple doesn't fall far from the tree," was correct after all. We have Kirk and Michael Douglas in showbiz, George Bush, Sr. and George Bush, Jr. in politics, and Bobby and Barry Bonds in the sports world; although we will always have Frank Sinatra, Jr. (probably performing at a night club near you) to remind us that the total opposite is also quite possible. What those father/son teams demonstrate is that it is necessary to maintain a lot of harmony and communication at home in order to have a good relationship between a father and his son.

The reasons why the father figure has changed could go from marriages that are too young, to teenage parents, to the growing number of single mothers, and the lack of information the media gives youngsters on parenthood. In this era of fast-paced marriages, and even faster paced divorces, fathers are the first ones to give up on a marriage, leaving kids by themselves without that paternal figure, which plays such an important part in a young man's life. The father/son relationship is not very much unlike that of a mother/daughter's one, but the big difference is that when a son is left without that father figure to guide him through the first years of his life, the young boy can grow up confused and the decisions that he makes can break his life.

The one possible solution in order to keep the concept of family alive is that divorced fathers try to be with their sons without leaving them stranded, even if they don't share the same roof anymore. That way, the infamous words spoken by Mark David Chapman, better known as John Lennon's assassin, do not become prophetic: "It's funny how life is, isn't it? In this world, you need a license to drive, a license to hunt, and even a license to open your own business..., but they allow just about anyone to become a father." Say it isn't so, Mr. Chapman.

New Words and Elements

Phase 12

Listen to the words and their respective definitions in order to know their meaning. Then, listen to the words again and repeat them.

Obj Object

the proverb a short popular saying, usually of unknown and ancient origin, that expresses some truth or useful thought.
the showbiz show business. The entertainment industry, as theater, motion pictures, television, radio, etc.
the night club an establishment for evening entertainment.
the harmony agreement in feeling or opinion.
the relationship a connection, association, or involvement between people.
the marriage the legal union between two people as husband and wife.
the parenthood the state of being a parent.
the figure a character or person.
the assassin someone who kills a famous or important person usually for political reasons or in exchange for money.
the license a document which certifies a person with an official permission.

Qua Qualifier

certainly with certainty; without doubt; surely.
fast-paced that something happens or changes very fast; at high speed.
opposite contrary or radically different in some respect or nature to something else.
paternal of, or like father.
unlike different, dissimilar, or unequal; not alike.
divorced a person or people whose marriage has been legally dissolved.
stranded cut off or left behind; abandoned.
infamous having an extremely bad reputation.
prophetic saying correctly what will happen in the future.
alive to keep a situation or relationship active.

IE Idiomatic Expression

the apple doesn't fall far from the tree to establish a similarity or resemblance between children and their parents.

AW Action Word

to remind to cause a person to think or remember someone or something.
to demonstrate to make evident, prove or establish by arguments or reasoning.
to perform to accomplish any action involving skill or ability, as before an audience.
to maintain to keep something in a good condition or operation.
to hunt to chase or search for animals with the purpose of catching or killing.

T/P AW Two-Part Action Word

to give up to abandon or desist of something.

Structure Practice

Now practice the Motive Indicators "to, in order to" with the following conversation:

I want to study in order to work in a multinational

Dad, now that I have finished high school, I have been thinking about what I should do in order to be a successful professional. What do you think I should do?

I agree with you son. In order to be a successful professional you certainly need to gain experience in a specific field. So why don't you help me with my business?

I actually was planning to go to the university to get the form of B.A. I do not have interest in business. I want to study further.

What do you want to do that for?

I want to obtain a B.A. degree in order to work in a multinational company.

So you want to go to college to work for someone else instead of working with your father. What is the problem in working on your own business?

It's difficult for me to understand the complexities of business.

Well son, I am here in order to guide you.

But, sometimes you work hard to get little profit in business.

Generating profit depends on you. You need to do business wisely to generate an important amount. That is pretty much like raising a son, the more time you invest in him, the better person you will make of him.

True, but again, a businessman doesn't spend much time with the family.

How can you say this? Don't I spend time with the family?

You do. But it is my wish to study further in order to work in a multinational company.

We can have a middle ground. Do your B.A. through regular attendance. Use your free time to learn handling business. If you develop your interest in business, continue doing it. In case you find it boring join any multinational company.

I think your advice is worthy. I will act upon it. It's always good to count on you in order to get support. Thanks dad.

Advanced Program

Standard English

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